No. 35 WALL STREET, Jan. 3, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. DEAR SIB-I send you a letter for publication, addressed to me by the experienced and talented topo-grapher of Captain Gunnison's surveying party, Mr. Kern, who was recently massacred by the Indians. This is a private letter, and written to assist me in my investigations for the purpose of writing a trese on the subject of a Pacific railroad. Believing that whatever information it contains belongs to the public, I send it to your widely circulated journal. It may be the more valuable, as the documents of the surveying party were lost, as I understand.

of the surveying party were lost, as I understand, with the life of this intrepid and excellent officer of the party.

I would draw attention to the important fact of the life of the party.

I would draw attention to the important fact of the life is graphically described in the heading of Mr. Lern's letter.

In the observations on route No. 4, as he designes it, Mr. Kern does not speak by his own expended or observation, as in the case of the other routes. He had not, I believe, been over what is known as the Texas and El Paso route, and, theres fore, while I should rely on what he says of routes Nos. 1, 2, and 3, as all who know him would. I prefer the authority of A. B. Gray, Captain Marcy, Col. Graham, and others who have been over the El Paso route, and who describe it as the most available.

Permit me to say, further, that there is one consideration in judging of which is the best route Mr. Kern has omitted—that is, its political bearing. Let the Pacific Rairoad go through the South, the cotton region, where nature points it should, and it will do more to develope the South, and consequently preserve the equilibrium of the two sections of our country, and therefore the Union, than all that Congressional legislation can do in a century. The North and Northwest will advance naturally and tresistibly to a preponderating and dangerous extent over the South, without the Pacific Raiiroad. A Southern road will tend to preserve the balance, and the Union—a Northern one, only to destroy them. Respectfully,

CAMP 42—SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,

CAMP 42— SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, some 500 feat above the clouds, and 8,800 above "the rest of mankind." AUGUST, 12, 1853.

DEAR PHILLIP—At last I have a small chance to write-you must not think I have been neglectful. for I have not. My work is so heavy that I am at it from 4 A. M. until 9 P. M. Sunday is always a day of rest to wagons, mules, teamsters, soldiers, and every body else, but me—and this is really the first opportunity that has presented—and I have to steal it, clearing off among the big fir trees, under the pretext of locating that which is done already. So far as country is concerned, this is decidedly

best route I have been on, but the grades will not be less than 80 feet to the mile from the Huer fano, and a tunnel, perhaps a mile in length, will be necessary to overcome the extreme elevation. The summit level so far is 2,000 feet above the Albuquerque route, and then it is impassable from December to April, on account of the snow. At present it is raining below me, whilst I am catching big hail stones, and some of the higher peaks that are just emerging from the clouds, are lined with snow.

You must excuse the pencil writing, for I have no opportunity to use pen and ink-and so the ideas be good, but little odds the garb that covers them.

The routes most practicable for that of the pro-

posed Pacific Railroad, are as follows, beginning at the North :-

1-Starting from Council Bluffs on the Missouri, thence to the Nebraska or Platte to the South Fork. then up that to Lodge Pole Creek, following that to Stansbury Pass; thence by the Camas Prairie to Fort Bridger, thence down Bear river to the Great Salt Lake, and from thence either by the Little Salt Lake and Spanish Trail, through Walker's Pass, and lown the San Joaquin Valley, or by Humboldt river lo Carson's river, through the Sierra Nevada to San

lo Carson's river, through the Sierra Nevada to San Francisco.

2—Sarting from Westport or Independence, and following the usual Santa Fe road to where it crosses the Arkansas; then still up that stream above Bent's Fort to the mouth of the Huerfano; then following the general course of the latter to the foot of the Rocky Mountains—crossing these through either the Sangre de Cristo, Robidoux, or Williams' Pass, to the valley of the Rio del Norte; then up this through the Coochatopee Pass to the waters of Grand river, down thence and it to the Spavish Trail, thence along that through Walker's Pass to the San Joaquin Valley, down it to San Francisco.

3—Starting from Fort Smith, thence to the Cantinence, (in nearly the same lat 35 deg.,) to Anton Chico on the Pecos, thence by the usual travelled wagon road to Albuquerque, on the Rio del Norte, thence to Zuni and the Moqui villages; thence crossing the Little Colorado river on to the Big Colorado, across it and on to Walker's Pass and the San Joaquin valley, to San Francisco.

4—Frem San Antonio to El Paso on the Rio del

quin valley, to San Francisco.

4 From San Antonio to El Paso on the Rio del
Norte, thence along the Rio Gila to its mouth, thence
across the desert through or near Warner's Pass to

under consideration are directness, avoidance of heavy grades, supplies of materials for construction and labor, lands for settlement, avoidance of obstruc-

I. Directness.—Each route presents nearly equal facilities for the attainment of this object as far as the Rocky Mountains. But beyond them, the Sierra Nevada presents an obstacle almost unconquerable, except at its southern extremity. This pass, being called Walker's Pass, lying near the thirty fifth

parallel.

Route No. 1 has the most northern latitude, its greatest deflection being as high as the forty second parallel.

No. 2 deflects as far as thirty-eight degrees thirty

No. 3 deflects to thirty-five degrees forty-five

No. 4 deflects to thirty two degrees thirty minutes

A glance at the accompanying map will present a much clearer idea than quires of description:—

II. Aveidance of heavy grades.—As none of the routes have ever been properly surveyed, we can mly arrive approximately at the grades to be reuired, by altitudes given by barometric observa-

uired, by altitudes given by barometric observalors.

The summit level on route No. 1 is about 7,300
let; on No. 2, 8,500 feet; on No. 3, 6,500 feet, and
lo No. 4, 5,000 feet.

These summit levels, except the last, lie in the
lain chain of the Rocky Mountains; that one is
land in the Sierra de la Mimbres, lying west of the
Bio del Norte. The approaches to the first three are
over an average grade of seven or eight feet to
the mile; to the latter it is not more than four feet.

In the mountains there will be found the heaviest
gradients, some running as high as 100 feet to the
mile, besides tunnels being required to overcome
the heavier ones.

mile, besides tunnels being required to overcome the heavier ones.

Route No. 3 forms an exception to this, as the summit is obtained from For: Smith, by a grade not heavier than eight feet to the mile. This summit once attained, and it is retained with but slight exceptions as far as 112 deg. west longitude from Greenwish. These exceptions are to be found on the plain between Anton Chico and Albuqueque, between the Del Norte and the waters of the Big Colorado of the West, and again between the waters of the same river. The heaviest of these grades is not over thirty feet to the mile, and that for not more than ten miles.

III. Supplies of materials and labor.—Except the Albuqueque route. no route furnishes other timber

more than ten miles

III. Supplies of materials and labor.—Except the Albuqueque route. no route furnishes other timber than cotton wood, which, of course, is utterly useless for the purposes of construction. That route supplies good cedar, pine, and oak for some 400 miles of its course, besides good building stone. In the mountains all routes are equally well supplied.

On routee Nos. I and 2, the supply continues as far as the Vegas de Santa Clars. On No. 3, the supplies are at intervals, but easy of attainment, and on No. 4, they are scarce and far between.

No. 3 is the only route on which the necessary labor can be procured, as it passes through some of the most thickly populated portions of New Mexico. On No. 1 the Mormon settlements on the Great Salt Laks are the only populated parts; but this portion is of so great an elevation that frost occurs eight, nine, ten and eleven months of the year, thus rendering agriculture an uncertain business. Nos. 2 and 4 are, with but slight exceptions, desti ute of population. No. 2 possesses the greatest quantity of land susceptible of cultivation and settlement.

IV. Lands for settlement low—On the eastern and western alopes of the main chain of the Rocky mountains; on this route, large tracts of rich and fertile ands are to be found. Also, further on, on the waters of Grand and Green rivers and their tributaries. Also, in places on the old Spanish trail. No. 1, except in the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake, offers but we inducements for agricultural purposes. No. 3 resents, next to No. 2, the best facilities for the Above purposes. Land can be cultivated along the Canadian river, the Rio Pecos, numerous places between that stream and the Little Colorado river, and along this to near the 112th degree of longitude. No. 4 possesses almost no facilities for cultivation.

V. Hindrances from sn.w—These are to be found only on Nos. 1 and 2.

VI. Central position—This must undoubtedly be given to No. 3.

the different routes presented, that casted Ne. 3 presents more of the first and fewer of the last. Rumning with but little defection from the thirty 4fth degree parallel, it enters the Sierra Nevada at the same point that two of the others main. These, to reach this same point, must main. These, to reach this same point, must main dependent of the deflections around minors and the deflections of the large curve people of the control of the property of the large curve people. The control of the c

R. H. KERN.

Our Bermuda Correspondence.

Hamilton, British. Dec 14 1849

Arrival and Departure of the Admiral—More Aid for the Sufferes by the late Epidemic.

H. M. stip Cumberland, Capt. Seymour, K. C. S., from alifax, anchored at the east end of these is and on a onday evening, the 5th fact. On the following day, his Excellency the Governor, J. seph. Rallingail Esq. Naval Storekeper, Dr. Hilditch, Deputy Inspector of Bospitals, and John D. Anderson Esq. Civil Englaser, wentin H. M. ship Devastation, on a visit to the Vice Admiral, returning the same evening, at which time the Camberland turning the same evening, at which time the Cumberland left for Barbadoes. The Admiral was in excellent health. His Excellency's anxiety for the welfare of the islands, and the transaction of important duties, were his induce-

ments for calling here

Her Majesty's steamer Devastation left on Thursday

Her Majesty's steamer Vulcan arrived here on the 3d inst from Jamaica, and left on the 6th inst., from which port she may be expected here in a few days, she having which, owing to the epidewic, sould not be landed here on her arrival from England a short time since. The company of artillery at present here, some invalids, and the widows and crphase of soldiers who died during the epidemic, are to be ready to proceed on board the Vulcan

or England, on the 20th inst.

In addition to the handsome sum subscribed at Halifax for the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic here, her

for England, on the 20th inst.

In addition to the handowne sum subscribed at Haiffar for the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic here, her Majesty's government has granted the sum of £500 sterling for that purpose. The ladies of Paget's parish, members of the Durcus Scotety, have forwarded to Major Oakeley, the commander of the troops, one hundred pieces of clothing for the children of the several corps in garrison, who have suffered by the loss of parents in the late epidemic. The ladies in other parishes, too, are busy plying the needle in making clothing for the othlern that they may be comfortably clad previous to their departure. A subscription list, for the relief of widows and orphans has been put forward on these islands. His Eveslesay the Governor has head off with £50, and Mrs. Elliot, £10 There are a few cases of fever still about the islands. But one death has occurred lately—that of the daughter of Jesse Jones. Jr., Eq., who was attacked on the 5th, and died, after black vimit, on the 18th.

A thorough cleaning of the royal barrarks, 3t. George's, has been commenced, under directions from his Excellency the Governor, who, I understand, has some out with instructions to investigate most fully the origin of the late epidemic. A commis ion for this purpose has already been named; it consists of the leading public functionaries and either gestlemen most compelent for the purpose. The Surveys: General is employed, under directions from the Governor, to make a survey of the own of St George's, which will be sent to England These blanch heir g strongle fortified by har Majesty's covernment, and as in the vent of hostilities it would become necessary to statum a large force of army and navy hear; is becomes a matter of the najoset concern to the go arment to unveitigate the origin of an epidemic which has done more harden and the most of the properties of the first strong reasons for believing that the discuss was imported here.

The company of the Fifty sixth regiment who has been absoluted a constra

Ванилов, Винипра, Dec 17, 1853.

Hamires, Branda, Dec 17, 1858.

The Frort-Heavy Gale

A death from yellow fever occurs now and again in my last I mentioned the death of the eldest daughter of Jesse Jones, Eq., on Saturday last. I have now to mention the death of his second daughter, on Wednesday last also from yellow fever.

A heavy gale commenced here during the night of Tuesday last, from which time until yesterday morning he wind blew very furicusing from the mornings, accom-

The Duck to Medrid.

DESIGN OF THE COVALING OF THE UNITED S

PARIS, Dec. 22, 1863.
I will commence by speaking of Spain, where the Minister of the United States and his son—two noble hearts, worthy of each other—have just nobly played a real partic d'houseur, the son against the Duke d'Alba, the father against the Ambassador of France. I have already spoken of the first act of this drama, of which the saloons of the Marquis de Turgot were the theatre; but my in-formation was then incomplete. I now know all about the origin and the conclusion of this affair, which has aroused a lively feeling, both in the old and the new world. I am indebted for the details to a Spanish gentle-man who lately arrived at Paris from Madrid, and with

greatest confidence.

It seems that before the official reception of Mr. Soulé greatest condence.

It seems that before the official reception of Mr. Sould by the Queen of Spain, it was removed that the French Ambassador and M'me. de Montijo had shown little attention to the Minister of the United States, and that the latter of the pair had left the bedside of her daughter, the Duchesse d'Albs, to excite Queen Isabella and her court against the emissary of Mr. Frauklin Pierce. I believe, for my part, that this rumor is altogether untrue; and what confirms me in this belief, is the fact that the reception given by Queen Isabella to Mr. and Mrs. Sould was most gracious, and as worthy of the sovereign as of her guests. Be this asit may, on the morning of the 16th of November, the baptism of the new born Duke D'Alba fock place; the infant was held at the baptismal feat by the ambassador and the ambassadors of France, in the name and as representatives of the Emperor and Empress of the French. The same evening the Marquis de Turgot gave a large ball in the ambassador's hotel, to which all the members of the corps diplomotique were invited, and, consequently, the representatives of the American legation. Mr Soulé, his wife, and son were there. But gentlemen were dressed in an irreproachable member, black coats, with shirt fronts and ruller face. As 10 Madame Sculé, she were a blue were these, made at Paris by Palmyre the favor

fines. As to Madams Sould, she were a bine face As to Madams Sould, she were a bine for some she was the form the form the form the face of the face o

an answer to the Dute, in which he each avored to save his emoor groper, with the statest of a Spanish diplomatist placed between the savel and the hammer. After him, Debroel Milans added.—"But I cannot, to estain that object, alter the nature of what has happend. Your letter to Mr. Sou's is in consequence of the one has has written to you, and can explain nothing but the impression under which you wrote to him, and your views. It proves that, if it happens to noble hearts to commit sometimes some faults, it becomes them also to know, better than all others, how to repair them."

However 'kilfully the pill was gilded, the friends of the Duke d'Alba, to whom the letter was handed, were but mederately satisfied with it; but the Duke showed mer wise philosoph, and having met with Ool. Milans, he gave him back his epi-tle, saying. "All I had at heart was to know whether I had not last your esteem. I do not care what others may say about it."

The atorm, to the heaver of Young Soulé, appeared now to be dissipated for a second time, when on the lith of December Hower to the saying with the secret took place between the second place, who bear his new movement on the coloring the correspondents of the English papers had given to the affair with secrets took place between the second declared that to one did not require more, and you their invitation, the two combatants who had given pro-fac equal charles of them being wounded. The counded declared that to not did not require more, and you their invitation, the two combatants who had given pro-fac equal charles, consented to shake hande.

Whilst this was passing, Kr. Soulé, whose excitement and suffering cen easily be conceived, reat to the Marquis de Trugot a challenge, of which the following is presented as an authoritie copy:

Moran va Le Marquis—The lifference which has arisen between the burke of 11s and my wee, had its origin is portation. I was a your house, but if and my family were your large to the pro-face and the hard of the second in this, had a supersisted

part is a slaughter, as they called it, and moved it should be at forty passes.

"Is that what M. Is Marquis calls answering me at the pistol's mouth?" vacalamed Mr. Sou'é.

But he had still to submit to the determined will of the judges of the field. Flaced before each other, the opponents fired a first time without result. The second time M. do Turgot was wounded in the thigh, and after having aid, "I am hurt," he fill into the arms of one of Mr. Sou'é's seconds. It is said the wound is serious.

Notwithstanding this peacorful termination, there has not been any reconciliation, which makes this event the more to be ismented. Mr. Sou'é is much pleased with the manner in which Lord Howden acted, as the principal second of his antagonist. Thus ended this dispute, which begas by an epigram in a ball room, and which ended upt a bloody field.

Interesting Reminiscenses of the Rayolus-

Interesting Reminiscenses of the Revolu-tion-Count Pulaski's Remains.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1854.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD.

Six—in your daily paper of the first of January I observed a paragraph, espied from the Savannah News, giving the information of the discovery of the skeleton of this heroic Polander. This being a subject exceedingly interesting in the history of the American Revolution, it is important that its accuracy should be well established, and every doubt ceneering it removed within the reach of fair and honest investigation.

For this purpose only, and from no desire to gratify an idle vanity. I now place before your readers what is

on the spirits of the French soldiers and hoping that his prevence would re animate them, Pulsaki rashed on to the some of disorder and bloodshed. In his attempt to penetrate to the murderous epot he received a swivel shot in the upper part of his right thigh, and the officer who accompanied him was, while on his way back, wounded by a musict ball. The enterprise upon Bavannah was atendone by the allied army. The Americans and French having witnessed each other's saal and courage, and acquitting each other o' any intentional share in this dissatrous result, separated in perfect harmony. Count D'Estains re embarked his troops and artillery, and Pulsak, with his wounded officer, was cenveyed on board the United States brig the Wasp, to go round to Charleston. They centained some days in the Sevannah river, and during that time the most skilfel surge ms in the French fleet attended on Count Palaski. It was found mpossible to establish suppuration, and ganerene was the consequence. Just as the Wasp got out of the river, Pulsaki breathed his sast, and the corpse time ii ately became so off-mire that his officer was compelled, though reluctantly, to consigue to a watery grave all that was left upon earth of his beloved and honored commander.

The narrative goes on to describe the funeral honors that were paid to Palaski by the corporation and mititary of Charleston; the procession, in which "the beautiful horse that Pulsaki rode when he received his mortal wound was led with all his accountrements armor, and dress which he then wore," the while consluding "at the church, where an elequent and impressive discourse was delivered by the chapsain of the army."

It shound be brome in mind that all of thus is from the pen of an henorable old soldier—an osuisr witness throughout of the safe story from beginning to end—and higher testimony sould scarcely be required.

Sir, I carnestly hope my motive for writing this statement, if not appreciated, will at least scoape missonstruction. The aim of every inquiry, whether in scie

The Burning of the Lafarge House.

The Burning of the Lafarge House.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEALD.

As it has been stated through some of the papers that "our facilities to extinguish first are inadequate to the wants of the city," we wish through your columns to make the public acquainted with some of the betacles the firemen have to contend with The first that consumed the Metropellian Hell and Lafarge House commenced in the rear, on Mercer street, and if we had not been presented by the interference of the Police of the Fifteenth sard, we would have directed our tream of water through the main entrance to the Hall on Broadway; and if we had gained as entrance through that source, there would have been others to follow. We are confident had the force of the departmet present at that time been brought to bear in that direction we could have be a mainted very much in saving some of the valuable property that was destroyed. In regard to the Police if they would pay more at sets on to the this res and robbers that can be seen at all fires, they would save more property and gain more credit from us the a by interfering with the firmmen, who know their duty best HOSE COMPANY NO 11

War on Dogs.—A petition has been presented in

War on Dogs.—A petition has been presented in the Virginia Legislature asking the passage of a law authorising the county court te limit the number of dogs to each honeekeeper, and to prohibit regroes, whether bond or free, from keeping dogs; and also to lavy a tax on dogs, the proceeds to be applied to the use of the poor of said county, with such other provisions as may be deemed most effectual.

The Brie Trembles.

[Correspondence of the Buffale Courier.]
To any one not conversant with the machinations of politicians and wireworkers here, the various meetings which have heret fore been held in this and other places may have induced the belief that the sounty of Srie was, in fact, as much excited as the citizens of this city, and most diligent enertiens have been made to strengthen such an impression wherever it may have been created. A careful and attestive observer, however, may still have seen many things which would induce him to thick that the loudly professed unanimity of sentiment was slightly tinctured with humbur. When it is observed that in four meetings held within the space of some tan days, either the leading citizens here—the agitators—were on the committees for reporting resolutions, or mominated those committees, or addressed the assemblage, the "unanimously approved" of the record does not round as strange after all. The fraud is well exposed in a Conneaut paper as follows:—

the leading oftisans here—the agitators—were on use committees, or addressed the assemblage, the "unanimously approved" of the record does not round as strange after all. The fraud is well exposed in a Conneaut paper as follows:—

"The travelling public are still subjected to great inconvenience by the ugiv break. In the meantime Lowry, Durlap and King are visiting the different townships with a series of resolutions ready drafted, and where they can get men enough together for officers, they pull out the documents, get them endoused, and read them back to Erie for publication, as the sentiment of the people of the county! The imposition is a base one, but the men engaged in it might as well be employed in the manufacture of this faind of public opinion; as is the urging on the mob to destroy the property patriots cannot find suitable men to father their fleey resolutions, they very modestly condersend to act as committee nen themselves, to express the opinion of the people of the rural districts "
Notwithstanding all their efforts they proved unsuccessful in ore of the first meetings they attempted to address, for the paper above quoted remarks:—

"Some time ago the people of Lockport repudiated the action of the Erie richence called another meeting on Saturday last in the same place, not to express the real sections of the first insence called another meeting on Saturday last in the same place, not to express the real sections of the Erie richence called another meeting on Saturday last in the same place, not to express the real sections of the Erie richence and unall, they were of the same applic with meeting hard on order last propers.—

Addressee were made by M. B. Lowry, James D. Duniep G. W. Cutler, and M. Teller, when the resolutions were demanded and passed by a large majority.

The other she organised after the adjournment of the meeting, but what they did we do not know.

Such in the equitable method of eracting and understand the courts and every other reported and proposed in the series of the seri

"Officer Country Flanchasters, And S. 1984."

The Stratistics, And A. 1984. The Stratistics of the Stratisti inguage; it is emphatic and to the point. It covers the ground of the controversy at Eric and Harbor Cresk en-tirely, and show that while the citizens of Eric county have been at used as rioters, outlaws, and mobocrats, such at arges should and ought to rest upon the shoulders of their assailants.

OPINIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

(From the Philacelphia North American, Jan. 10.)

An it vasion of the corporate rights of the citizens of Eric, Pennsylvania, by a company which has persisted against, or at least without, legal anthoutly, in running a railway through the streets of that town, has grown to be the source of a serious popular excitement and much personal vicies or. Were these difficulties confined in their consequences to the locality and partice immediately invived, we should not deem it necessary to take any very particular notice of them; but, as an effort is making to produce as impression throughout the country that these trubbes have been directly instituted by our citizens, and to inceme the people of the West, whose business intercourse and interest have been tes pocarily disturbed, against Philadelphia, there is urgent reason why the press here should not be entirely allent upon the subject. The facts of this contoversy have been explicitly the subject. The facts of this contoversy have been explicitly and equities, however, so far as the justification of the inhabitates of Ericis concerned, are not rightly estimated, nor was it to be expected that they would be either perceived or admitted by these who have been active in the perpetration of the outrage which originally groroked the hostilities, or by others who are remotely interested with them to have it consummated. Men or communities consider all questions of this character according to the point from which they view, or the relations in which they stand to them. If their sympathics are enlisted on one or the other side of s contest, their understandings can rarely cincern the justice which belongs to the cause of an adversary, while they contif their own hwester describes on the point of the propose and proposed they stand to them. If their sympathics are enlisted on one or the other side of s contest, their understandings can rarely cincern the justice which believes and of other towns of the waste of the described by the press of Ohio a To compile this sim more effectually the New York To accomplie this sim more effectually the New York journals are accessoring to aprend the feeling is refer-nce to a guestion of local right and interest to the ex-

tremities of the country, by magnifying it into one of intercourse and relationship between the States of the confederacy and much high flows eloquence is indulged in this absurd purpose to convert the quarrel of the citizens of a town and a railway company into a national concern.

cene of a town and a railway company into a national concern.

OPINIONS IN PIPTEBUEG.

[From the Pittaburg Post, Jan. 9.]

We have said again and again that we are opposed to all restrictions upon railroad travel and trade, and all breaks of gauge for the purpose of building up cities and boroughs. We believe the Erie and Northeast Company have the right to change the gauge of their road, and that the Erieans are in the wrong in endeavoring to provent it by force. All we object to is the abusive language employed by some editors against all Pennsylvania, os account of their conduct. Our courts will do their daty in the matter, and we hope our Legislature will not be a whit behind those if New York and Ohio in the liberality of its policy in railroad matters. Let the three States appoint each three commissioners, to meet and sattic amicably all former difficulties, and recommend a mutually liberal policy for the future. We have all along recommendad 'free trade' in railroad matters. We say so still. The Pennsylvania gauge law was repealed last winter, in a spirit of liberality towards Ohio and New York.

Destructive Configuration in Portland.

In that it originated in the second story at the northern end of the building, either in the court room or is the law library. Such, we are informed, is the spinion of those who have been engaged in the investigation of the facts.

The alarm was given at about half past five o'clock on Surday morning, and the fire seen broke out afterwards, and in the first instance from the windows of the centromen, or Exchange street. The second stary of the northern end of the building was soon in flames, and the first instance from the windows of the centromen to the Custam House ever the top of the party wall which was carried no higher than the caves of the building.

The court room was occupied all last week in the hearing of the case of Myers at the York and Oumberland Railroad Company, before returned.

Mesers, John G. Myers, F. O. J. Smith, Gen. Fessendes, the plaintiff and his occursed time to examine the books of the corporation.

Mesers, John G. Myers, F. O. J. Smith, Gen. Fessendes, M. J. Herrok, and others, occupied the court room for the night. The maps, plans, profiles, field notes, and other papers of the company used on Exturday, were all left in the room and are lost. The resords of the stockholders, directors, and resource. The resords of the stockholders, directors, and resource was taken from the room have been made. It is impossible at the time of our going to press to say what papers have been lost and what have been made any the past week.

Mis Hannah Watts, who occupies the wooden building next above the Custom House, fronting on Exchange street, gave the first alarm in the street.

Mis A R. Jordan, night clerk in the Post Office, was aroused by the noise of the fire, in season in give the alarm and save the contents of the Post Office, was aroused by the noise of the fire, in season in give the alarm and save the contents of the Post Office.

The watchmen on duty on Saturday night, were Wis. H. Ritter, Hetherly Barstow, Daniel F. Gertz, Bartholomew Marks, Albert Huston, Win. Shrakest, Benjamin Sweetz

more for furniture and other improvements, since their purchase.

STEAMEOAT BURNED—ELEVEN HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON DERMONED.—The streamboat Frankli 1, Capt Berry, from the place to Apainchicols, with about eleven hundred bales of cotton, took fire when about eleven hundred bales of cotton, took fire when about eleven miles above the latter port, on Thursday morning last, and was rentirely communed, cargo and all Most of her cargo was from points on the river below Columbus, and we learn that shout ane Lundred and thirty bales belonged to Mrs. Joykin of our city. One nearo of the crew was lost and the captain himself very narrawly secaped, and was only saved by the assistance of the mate, Makhan. We have not heard the particulars, but learn that no blame attaches te the officers of the boat—Columbus, (Gu.,) Enquirer, Jan. 8.

Vincina Highlian Randow. On the 7th inst. a train

VIRGINIA HIGH BRIDGE .- On the 7th inst , a train Virginia High Barpon.—On the 7th 1035, a train of care, with 100 pt sengers, pussed over the High brings across the App methra time and bettom, so the South Side Railroad. This magnifect attracture is 150 feet above the water, about half a mile in length; such is, in svery cospect, a word erful work.